

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**Freedom of Information-  
Privacy Acts Section**

**Office of Public and Congressional  
Affairs**



**Subject: Pedro Albizu Campos**  
**File Number: 105-11898**  
**Section VII**

# Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9-23-49

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBERTO GARCIA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
BUFILE 62-7721

Rebulet 7/13/49.

Due to a personnel shortage at this office, it has not been possible to prepare the summary report requested by referenced letter. It is estimated that the preparation of this summary report, checking original sources and their information and reviewing files, will require the full-time services of one agent for a period of approximately 10 days.

Personnel replacements are expected within the near future and every effort will be made to have the summary report in this case submitted by October 31, 1949.

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162-7721-159

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DATE 5/26/81 BY 2842 PMV/BJS/RL  
6/23/86 SP-1 AG/ND C#264006

FIVE



*Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT*

*fw. Signed from cover letter 12/20/49*

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, San Juan  
SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, WA;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N  
(Bufile 62-7721)

DATE: November 25, 1949

*Tabbed  
12-2-49*

*RAS 2*

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ALIASES \_\_\_\_\_

RACE \_\_\_\_\_ SEX \_\_\_\_\_ NATIVE BORN \_\_\_\_\_ NATURALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ ALIEN \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNIST \_\_\_\_\_ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY \_\_\_\_\_ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE \_\_\_\_\_

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

TAB FOR DETCOM X TAB FOR COMSAB \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_ PLACE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_

RESIDENCE ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) \_\_\_\_\_

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Strategic and Vital Industry List)

AWW:HH  
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PRIMO ALBERTO CAMPOS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - M  
Bufile 62-7721  
San Juan File 3-1

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Comments: The Bureau requested by letter dated 7/13/49 that because the subject is a top functionary a summary report should be prepared and submitted by 8/20/49. The report has not been submitted.

SAC SCHLECKER: At the time the report was requested, ASAC Jack West, to whom the case was assigned, was absent at In-Service, and remained for specialized training. Subsequently, West was occupied for a long period of time with police training which only he was qualified to handle. During this time an attempt was made to have the report prepared by SA Arnold D. Orrantia. However, it was determined that this assignment could not be adequately handled by Orrantia, and West was given the job. A current shortage of personnel has interfered with concerted effort on this project. West assures me the report is in preparation and will be submitted within 30 days.

The majority of work on the report has been done and the report will be dictated on or about January 1, 1950.

G.I.R.-7

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SAC, San Juan

February 2, 1950

Director, FBI

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
Internal Security - R  
Your file 3-1  
Bureau file 62-7722

37355

Reference is made to your self-inspection report dated December 30, 1949, wherein you advised that a summary report would be submitted within 30 days. You were originally requested on July 13, 1949, to submit this summary report.

The Bureau desires that there be no further delay in handling this matter. Your report should reach the Bureau no later than February 17, 1950.

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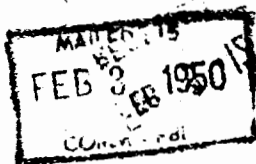
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INATED AT SAN JUAN

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FILE NO. 8-1

DATE WHEN MADE: 2-8-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 12/15/47 - 12/18/49	REPORT MADE BY: JACK WEST
ALBIZU CAMPOS		CHARACTER OF CASE: OVERTHROW OR DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT; CONSPIRACY; SECURITY - M

SUMMARY REPORT

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DATE 1/4/82

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I. NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, fifty-eight years of age, is presently living at 156 Sol Street, San Juan, Puerto Rico, with his wife, LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS, a Peruvian citizen, and their daughter, ROSA ALBIZU MENESES. ALBIZU is President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and has actively directed the affairs of that party since his return to Puerto Rico on December 15, 1947.

ALBIZU is a graduate of Harvard Law School. He was first elected President of the Nationalist Party on May 11, 1930, and immediately thereafter began to provide the organization with a set of juridical principles upon which it could base a demand for independence. His main thesis was that the Treaty of Paris (1898) by which Spain ceded Puerto Rico to the United States after the Spanish American War, was invalid. He argued that under the Autonomic Charter granted to Puerto Rico by the Spanish Government on November 25, 1897, the Constitution of Puerto Rico could not be modified without due process of law and upon petition of the Insular Government. ALBIZU reasoned that since the Insular Parliament of Puerto Rico was not consulted in connection with the Treaty of Paris, and because it did not agree to the disposition made of Puerto Rico by the Treaty, the provisions of that treaty ceding Puerto Rico to the United States were null and void. He contended that Puerto Rico was a free and autonomous country when it was "invaded" by the Americans in 1898, and called for the "rescue" of Puerto Rican sovereignty.

(From this it might be assumed that the Nationalist Party dates the sovereignty of Puerto Rico to the Autonomic Charter, but such is not the case. Statements and documents issued by the Party set the commencement of the "Republic of Puerto Rico" back to the Lares Revolt of September 23, 1868. This was a small uprising quickly put down by the Spanish Government forces in Puerto Rico).

Corollaries of the above postulate were that the United States has no sovereignty in Puerto Rico; that the laws of the United States are void in Puerto Rico; that all United States Courts, officers, employees, and agencies, have no jurisdiction in Puerto Rico; that the presence of United States armed forces and governmental institutions in the Island constitute a continuing, illegal "occupation" for which a heavy indemnity will be demanded when the United States eventually recognizes Puerto Rican sovereignty and withdraws its forces.

In 1932 ALBIZU tested his Party's strength at the polls in the general Puerto Rican elections of that year. The Nationalist Party polled only 5,257 out of 384,627 votes. ALBIZU, who ran for Senator-at-Large, received only a little over 10,000 votes. Since 1932 ALBIZU has consistently urged

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- 4 Puerto Ricans to refrain from voting in "colonial elections" as he describes elections in Puerto Rico. The official policy of the Nationalist Party is for electoral abstinence ("retramiento electoral") on the part of all Puerto Ricans.

From April 1932 to July 1938 was a period in which individuals identified with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico conducted a campaign of violence which included assassination of the Insular Police Chief, attempts to assassinate the Governor, the Resident Commissioner and the Federal Judge, bombings of U. S. Government buildings and armed defiance of the Insular Police which culminated in a pitched gun battle between the police and Nationalists on March 21, 1937, which later was known as the "Ponce Riot" or "Ponce Massacre."

In 1932 the "Liberating Army of the Republic," which has been officially and variously designated by Nationalists as the "Army of Liberation," the "Army of the Republic," "Cadets of the Republic," and the "Cadet Corps of the Nationalist Party," was founded by ALBIZU who served as its Commander-in-Chief. This militant section of the Nationalist Party established small militias in many of the larger cities and towns of Puerto Rico in 1935.

On January 8, 1936, ALBIZU issued a decree of the Nationalist Council in which universal compulsory military service was required for all Nationalists over eighteen years of age for the "immediate national defense."

After considering the circumstances surrounding the formation and activities of the "Liberating Army of the Republic," the U. S. Grand Jury at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on March 12, 1936, returned an indictment in three counts against ALBIZU and eight other Nationalist Party leaders. This indictment charged violations of Sections 4, 6, 7 and 9 of Title 18, USC. The first count of this indictment charged that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, ET AL, from about May 1, 1933, to April 3, 1936, at San Juan, Caguas, Aguas Buenas, and other places conspired between themselves and with other unknown persons to overthrow and oppose by force the Government of the United States.

The second count charged PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, ET AL, with having from about May 1, 1933, to April 3, 1936, at San Juan and other places conspired between themselves and with others to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authorities and laws of the United States.

The third count charged that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, ET AL, did conspire between themselves to engage in armed hostility against the United States and open in Puerto Rico recruiting stations for the enlistment of soldiers for that purpose.

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ALBIZU and the seven other leaders of the Party charged in the above indictment were found guilty on July 31, 1936, of attempting to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence. ALBIZU was found guilty on all three counts and received an actual sentence of six years and a suspended sentence of four years during which time he was placed on probation.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by ALBIZU to appeal his conviction to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, Massachusetts. On June 7, 1937, all legal appeals having failed, he was taken to Atlanta Penitentiary to begin his prison sentence. On June 8, 1937, the day after he was delivered to the United States, an attempt was made by Nationalists against the life of Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER by whom ALBIZU had been sentenced.

Upon ALBIZU's release from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on June 3, 1943, after expiration of the full term, ALBIZU proceeded to New York City. ALBIZU entered Columbus Hospital on June 8, 1943, to receive treatment for a heart condition and for his left arm which he alleged was partially paralyzed. During ALBIZU's sojourn in New York he remained in continuous contact with leaders of the Nationalist Party in New York and Puerto Rico. To illustrate the control maintained by ALBIZU over the Nationalist Party's activities in Puerto Rico, it is known that he directed a letter in April, 1944 to PEDRO PEREZ M. GAN, then acting President of the Party, censuring him for taking action without the sanction of the "Supreme Command."

On July 15, 1945, ALBIZU was re-elected President in absentia of the Nationalist Party at the Party's General Assembly in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

On December 12, 1947, ALBIZU departed New York City aboard the "SS KATHRYN" of the Bull Insular Line. On December 15, 1947, exactly six months after the expiration of his four-year probationary period, ALBIZU arrived in San Juan after an absence of almost eleven years.

About forty uniformed "Cadets" of the Nationalist Party under the command of RAFAEL DIAZ PACHECO were lined up as an honor guard for ALBIZU when he returned on December 15, 1947. A crowd of approximately 4,000 individuals, including a reception committee of prominent Nationalists, Independentists and Communists, were at the pier to greet him.

The press reported on December 16, 1947, that as soon as ALBIZU stepped off the gangplank and onto Puerto Rican soil he said, "My dear friends, I wish to say a few words. While I was very sick in the United States I pledged that if God would permit me to return to Puerto Rico I would fully pardon and forgive all those who have done me any harm."

After leaving the pier, ALBIZU, followed by the multitude, went to the Cathedral of San Juan where a Te Deum Mass was celebrated. After leaving

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At the Cathedral the procession met at the Sixto Escobar Baseball Park and speeches were made by various Nationalists, Independentists, Communists and Nationalist sympathizers. Approximately 1,500 persons were present at this meeting.

Since ALBIZU's return to Puerto Rico he has made a number of public speeches, pertinent portions of which are set out under Section IV of this report.

ALBIZU began active direction of the Nationalist Party's activities immediately after his arrival in Puerto Rico. JULIO DE SANTIAGO, former Acting President of the Party, became "Secretary of the Presidency."

ALBIZU's resumption of the position of President of the Nationalist Party was formalized by the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 19, 1948, when ALBIZU was nominated and unanimously elected to that position by the Nationalist delegates present.

ALBIZU was unanimously re-elected President of the Nationalist Party by Nationalist delegates to the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on December 18, 1949.

ALBIZU signs very few documents issued by the Nationalist Party. Most of these documents are signed by the Secretary General or the Treasurer General of that Party. These positions are presently held by FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI and RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, respectively. It is believed that ALBIZU signs with his own name Party correspondence with Nationalist Party representatives in other countries.

Since his return, ALBIZU has shown great interest in reorganizing the Nationalist Party Cadet Corps. He has instructed that cadets should attend public meetings of the Nationalist Party and has emphasized the necessity of building up this force.

## II. DATE AND PLACE OF ACTIVITIES

This summary concerns the activities of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS since his return to Puerto Rico on December 15, 1947, on which date he resumed active direction of the Nationalist Party to the present.

## III. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

In the event prosecution is contemplated against PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS for conspiracy in advocating the overthrow of the U. S. Government, the conspiracy

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violation would be a continuing offense and the Statute of Limitations would not bar prosecution until three years after the last overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy; however, should prosecution be undertaken for any one act committed by ALBIZU in violation of existing laws, the Statute of Limitations would bar prosecution three years after the completion of that act.

IV. WITNESSES

PROOF OF AFFILIATION WITH THE NATIONALIST PARTY:

Confidential Informant T-1  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

(X)(u)  
Can testify that immediately after ALBIZU's return to Puerto Rico in December, 1947, he contacted ALBIZU and determined that the latter had resumed active direction of the Nationalist Party and was functioning as its President, relieving JULIO DE SANTIAGO who had been Acting President in the absence of ALBIZU.

Can testify that he attended the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at the Ateneo Puertorriqueno, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 19, 1948, at which time ALBIZU was unanimously elected President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

Confidential Informant T-2  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

(X)(u)  
Can testify that on June 22, 1948, he received a printed letter in Spanish which is translated below: (X)(u)

"Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico  
Secretariat of the Presidency  
Box 2762  
San Juan, Puerto Rico (X)(u)

"To all members of the National Board  
and Nationalist Municipal Boards

" For your information and the information of all Nationalists, there appears below a communique issued by the President, which you are requested to note carefully.

/s/ Julio de Santiago  
Julio de Santiago  
Secretary of the Presidency (X)(u)

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San Juan, Puerto Rico  
June 20, 1948

"MOVEMENT OF PERSONNEL

"DON PAULINO E. CASTRO is hereby relieved of the position of Secretary General and of Director of the magazine Puerto Rico.

" DON JULIO RAMON del RIO will occupy the position of Secretary General.

" DON JULIO CESAR LOPEZ will occupy the position of Director of the Magazine Puerto Rico.

" The new appointment to be made in favor of DON PAULINO E. CASTRO will remain pending. (X)

"PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS"

Can testify that he attended the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 19, 1948, at which time PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was unanimously elected President of the Nationalist Party.

Can testify that he was present at the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party in the Navas Theater, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on December 18, 1949, on which date PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was unanimously elected President of the Nationalist Party by delegates of that Party.

Can testify that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS directs the activities of the Nationalist Party without counsel of other leaders, makes unilateral decisions on matters affecting the Party, and avails himself of Party funds without making any accounting of these expenditures to other Party officials. (X)(M)

b7C

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Insular Police  
Headquarters  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present at the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party on December 19, 1948, on which date PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was unanimously elected President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Insular Police  
Headquarters  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present at the General Assembly of the Nationalist Party at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on December 18, 1949, on which date ALBIZU was unanimously elected President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

JACK WEST  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
San Juan Division  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that he received a copy of the printed letter dated June 20, 1948, signed by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS from Confidential Informant T-2 on June 22, 1948, and prepared a photostatic copy of it which is being maintained as an exhibit in the file of this case at San Juan. (u)

KNOWLEDGE OF PURPOSE

(Confidential Informant T-1)  
San Juan, Puerto Rico (u)

Can testify that he purchased a copy of the Constitution of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico printed by the Tipografia Porvenir, 66 Norte Street, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, and turned this document over to Special Agent WEST on April 4, 1948. The preamble of this Constitution, translated from Spanish, reads as follows:

"DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES: The Nationalist Party aspires to constitute Puerto Rico a free Republic, sovereign and independent, in accordance with the principle of Nationalities."

JACK WEST  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
San Juan Division  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that on April 4, 1948, he received a printed copy of the Constitution of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico from Confidential Informant

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T-1, and he marked this document to identify it. This Constitution is maintained as an exhibit in this file at San Juan.

Can testify that the circular letter of the Nationalist Party dated August 6, 1949, signed by JULIO RAMON DEL RIO, Secretary General of the Nationalist Party, was made available to him on August 12, 1949, and that he initialed same and placed it in the exhibit envelope of the San Juan file on this case. This document is available for evidentiary purposes.

Confidential Informant T-2  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that on or about May 7, 1948, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, ALBIZU made the following remarks regarding the student strike then going on at the University of Puerto Rico: The Nationalists should not become involved with the University students. These Veterans studying at the University should be persuaded to send a letter to Washington, to the Insular Government and to the newspapers saying that the Veterans of the University, aware of the abuses that have been committed against the girls and the University students by the police, declare themselves an honor guard of the female students and other students of the University. This is for the purpose of causing the police to respect the girl students at the University. Veterans studying at the University of Puerto Rico should always wear a coat for two reasons - it will give them a more dignified appearance and it will conceal a short wooden stick that all men in this movement should equip themselves with. The size of this stick was indicated at about twelve inches and about one inch in diameter. ALBIZU stated that the Veterans can make good use of such a weapon and still cannot be arrested for carrying arms. ALBIZU also stated if some of those boys are armed and they are going to arrest them they should not be allowed to arrest them even though it is necessary to shoot and kill.

Can testify that ALBIZU's plan for an honor guard for female students never materialized and that the student strike was terminated in the summer of 1948.

Can testify that on or about May 23, 1948, ALBIZU issued instructions to watch the student situation and to advise the students to equip themselves with sticks, rotten tomatoes, fire-crackers and anything else that would create confusion.

Can testify that on or about March 23, 1948, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, ALBIZU made statements to this effect: If we work in strict confidence it will take

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Just three or four months to start the revolution. There are going to be some deaths but in a place where everybody wants to survive nobody does. Select one by one Veterans of great courage, check them carefully and be sure that they are not the type who will turn coward in the moment of an emergency because we want to have only brave men. We do not want to have persons who talk too much because they are more dangerous than a traitor. A traitor can easily be quieted by a knife or bullet but a man who is loyal to the movement but likes to talk does more harm and everybody knows your plans. Do not get into trouble. Do not talk. I do not want Veterans to be cadets. All the cadets are well known. The police have pictures of them. This part of the movement must be secret and you must take great care of that. The stroke will have to be in every town and every part of the country at the same time. We must be well organized and we will not fail. Every man will have to be able to fight, box, use judo, use a stick, a hammer, a knife or a gun. When you have proved a man to have courage and to be 100 per cent loyal, bring him to me and we will give him the final test.

(u)

Can testify that on August 6, 1949, the Nationalist Party issued the following circular to the Presidents of the Nationalist Municipal Boards throughout Puerto Rico. This circular letter was based upon ALBIZU's instructions to stimulate interest in and emphasize the importance of a show of cadets at public meetings of the Nationalist Party.

"NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO  
Secretariat General  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

San Juan, Puerto Rico  
August 6, 1949

"TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONALIST  
MUNICIPAL BOARDS:

Compatriots:

"The fact that a large portion of the population of Guanica attended the public protest held by Puerto Rican Nationalism on July 25, 1949, is due to the efforts, determination and interest of the President of the Municipal Junta of Guanica. However, the number of cadets taking part in the parade was extremely limited.

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"More than one and one-half months in advance of September 23, the date on which the Liberating Movement will commemorate El Grito de Lares, a commemoration which must be imposing, and of national and international knowledge; and in compliance with instructions of the President, I am addressing you in this circular letter with the request that you initiate and put into effect the necessary steps and action in order that your Junta may secure the presence in Lares, on this historical date of no less than 12 well uniformed cadets in order that the parade of this group of our patriotic movement may be imposing.

"If you and the Board of Directors of the Nationalist Junta in your town are willing to do this you will be able to secure the presence in Lares of the above-mentioned number of cadets and also a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

"It is suggested that you call a meeting of the Nationalists in your municipality, and inform them of this matter, and request that each compatriot co-operate with you to the end that this matter be successful.

"For your own satisfaction, and evidence that in your city the Nationalist movement is well directed, organized and active, take immediate action in this matter. Your efforts, determination and action will make this successful.

"Yours for the triumph of the cause of the fatherland,

/s/ JULIO R. DEL RIO  
/t/ JULIO R. DEL RIO;  
Secretary General -  
of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico"

Confidential Informant T-3  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify from shorthand notes taken by him at at the Nationalist Reception for PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS on December 15, 1947, at the Sixto Escobar Baseball Park, San Juan, Puerto Rico, where ALBIZU made a speech in Spanish. Pertinent quotations from this speech, translated from the Spanish text, are set out below:

"I have come to tell you that the hour of decision has arrived in Puerto Rico. The hour of decision is not the hour of words, but of action. \*\*\*

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"Take the supreme decision in all that touches the sacrifice of the fatherland.\*\*\*

"How can the United States Government justify moving us, at its will, converting all our homes into military, naval, or aerial bases? What is the purpose of this? Who are they afraid of? What do they pursue with that policy? How dare that congress of despots, called the Congress of the United States, the congress of the boldest and most despotic men in the world - and I say it taking full responsibility, because they are men who dare to say and legislate what is the destiny of each Puerto Rican - how can they dare to pass legislation which will tear out a son from each Puerto Rican home and send him to be killed on the battlefield; how can they dare to take our women from their homes and put them in a military contingent? \*\*\*

"Some tell me that they are satisfied with the bonuses, insurance, and pensions that they receive from the War Department of the United States from having had an uncle who was killed on Okinawa. It would horrify me to take money from the hand that had my son killed. It would terrify me to see it fall in my hands.

"Our blood is not to be paid us by our executioner and we should not accept any pay for the sacred blood of our brothers. What we must do is avenge that blood.

"Now it was said that what was done was a necessity of war. To ask us to go and defend a despot that strangles us. Only a bunch of imbecile slaves could take that position. No country would accept it. For that reason the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico - which is Puerto Rican, which is our arm and vanguard, because it is the party to give its all for the liberty of each and every Puerto Rican even though they be our worst enemies - recommended to its members that no one register, since all the power of the United States cannot reduce a sworn Nationalist to slavery. For this reason, the Nationalist Party, in full war, said that none of us should register. \*\*\*

"We have to revert to the attitude of those people in the hills who have a machete handy to kill anyone who does not respect his wife or his son. Thus should Puerto Ricans defend their country irrespective of the sacrifice. One can be very cultured, but very much a slave; it isn't necessary to revert to history to prove it, the painful present condition of our people is sufficient.\*\*\*

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"In the United States there is a campaign to prepare a plan to destroy our nationality.

"But, of course, we do not ask anything of the Yankees except the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces from our national territory. We want nothing more.\*\*\*"

Can testify from shorthand notes taken by him at a press conference held at the Ateneo Puertorriqueno on December 16, 1947, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, attended by representatives of the local press, at which time ALBIZU made the statements which are set out after questions of the reporters in parenthesis preceding his statements:

(Your plans?)

"My plan has always been to unite all Puerto Ricans in favor of independence for Puerto Rico. It is an unalterable plan."

(What is your present position?)

"My present position was defined in my speech yesterday."

(Then the Nationalist Party is following its same course?)

"The Nationalist Party cannot vary its tactics. It has a fixed course, and it is the right of the Puerto Rican nation to call forth all means to bring about its independence. The pacific right and the revolutionary. Revolution is an inalienable right, if it is necessary. Now, if independence can be achieved by pacific means, that is what is desired; but the Puerto Ricans cannot renounce their inalienable right to call forth revolution to expell a foreign despot from their national territory. We shall use all means, so it all depends on the United States. If they respect the right of Puerto Rico to become a free and sovereign nation, and do not use force to destroy the rights of the Puerto Rican nation, all will be well; but if they resort to force to prohibit Puerto Rican national liberty, we Puerto Ricans have the right to resist force with force."

(What about the rights of the United States?)

"The United States has no right. Honoring what is right, their implacable duty is to withdraw their armed forces immediately from the national territory of Puerto Rico. This is the opinion of all

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free men. We ask for nothing new, only the natural and positive right that Puerto Ricans have to be free, as individuals and as a nation."

(You said yesterday that this is the hour of action. I would like for you to tell us the significance of that sentence: "This is the hour of action.")

"It refers specifically to the fact that no Puerto Rican ought to cooperate with the power of the United States at all, directly or indirectly. When a Puerto Rican offers himself to be an instrument of the despotism that subjugates his country, that is direct action. When a Puerto Rican frees himself of the slave feeling, of being a quisling in the hands of the United States, that is the radical step that permits, then, the organization of the nationality in favor of its independence. For example, the non-acceptance of public offices. One cannot divide loyalty, and in order to occupy a public position it is necessary to swear loyalty to the flag, to the position, executive, legislative, or judicial. So that any form of administrative, executive, legislative, or judicial employment requires that those accepting it swear loyalty to a power not Puerto Rican.\*\*\*

(What do you think of the Independence movement which is being carried on by a new political party which is now engaged in registering?)

"Each political movement here based upon recognition of American citizenship, even though it may be favorable to the independence of Puerto Rico, carries with it the principles of dissolution in the individual and the group. Nationality begins with the individual. Each must be a citizen of Puerto Rico, and his loyalty must be unconditionally Puerto Rican. He must not owe obedience or loyalty to any other power. All electoral process within the present regime requires first that the voter be a citizen of the United States, that he renounce being a Puerto Rican.

"The Treaty of Paris is null and void, and consequently all of the laws of the United States in Puerto Rico are invalid. Concerning the Treaty of Paris, during the autonomous regime which existed in 1897 no law, resolution, or treaty of Spain affecting Puerto Rico could be passed without Puerto Rico's consent. The Treaty of Paris was signed by plenipotentiaries who were not Puerto Ricans, although the government of Puerto Rico had authority to have sent them, and said treaty was not ratified at any time by the Autonomous Parliament of Puerto Rico. The United States eliminated autonomy of Puerto Rico by force."

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(What preachments do you intend to make?)

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"The Nationalist Party proposes to tell the youth not to destroy the Puerto Rican citizenship with which they were born by a voluntary act. That they should not register for any election because there begins the nullification of the Puerto Rican right."

(And if you are successful in bringing about electoral abstinence, what step do you then intend to take?)

"The next step would be taken by the United States before the world, because they wish to appear in the eyes of the world as a super democracy. When electoral abstinence is produced, when each remains in his house, either by right or by force, the United States will have to give in, as happened in Santo Domingo during the American intervention. When the Americans see that each functionary, policeman, judge, et cetera, has to be a Yankee, they will say that they are faced with a worthy people, and then it will not be necessary to resort to force, because they will realize that they are faced with a resolute people. The Americans are strong, but our right is stronger than their despotism.\*\*\*

(And what can you tell us of Puerto Rico before the United Nations?)

"We are the only subject nation of the world which has a permanent mission at the United Nations, and has had it there since the beginning. Puerto Rico is the only Latin American country that has an organization there which is not governmental and not American. This recognition was made official on January 9, 1947, according to an official communication dated July 14, 1947, at the United Nations. \*\*\*

(Is it true that while you were in prison they made offers to you based upon your renunciation of the struggle for independence?)

"Every effort which might be made to ALBIZU CAMPOS which is not based on the immediate recognition of the independence of Puerto Rico, does not merit his attention. And every offer that is not based on independence he will consider an attack on his dignity as a patriot and will reject it. The offer that was made to me in prison by the Government of the United States was not based upon the independence of Puerto Rico, and because of that did not merit my attention nor that of my countrymen."

(Are you going to preach electoral abstinence?)

"Half a century of despotism is enough to convince anyone. Electoral abstinence is a question of conviction. Inaction is a crime, we will

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fight for abstinence in 1948. There will be a general campaign throughout the nation to maintain the integrity of Puerto Ricanism."

(Don Pedro, at your reception at the pier there was a platoon of cadets of the Republic. Can it be considered that that is an institution in existence?)

"Laws of existence manifest themselves by external manifestations, and if the platoon of cadets was there present, it is because it exists. We have that corps as a means of disciplining youth. There must be a form of discipline for youth, and that is one of them."

Can testify from shorthand notes taken at a press conference held in the room of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, Hotel Normandie, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 19, 1947. Pertinent portions of ALBIZU's statements on this occasion are translated from the Spanish text:

" \*\*\*The present despotism of the United States over Puerto Rico has been established to disintegrate and atomize the Puerto Rican nation. Those of Puerto Rican nationality (who elected to remain Puerto Rican Nationals, when given the choice of American citizenship) cannot vote or hold any government office. The Americans in Puerto Rico naturally desire to live up to and obey the laws of their country, the United States, and they do not wish to be traitors to their country. Those who believe that their loyalty is divisible are on neither moral nor juridical grounds. They are either citizens of Puerto Rico or they are Yankee citizens and if they are Puerto Rican citizens, they must not directly or indirectly compromise their personalities as individuals. They must not vote for or accept any position in the Federal or Insular Governments, or take any oath offered by the Yankees. No one has the right to request the nullification of the Puerto Rican nation under pain of having the justice of the fatherland fall opportunely on his head (sic).

"The Bureau called the 'Government of Puerto Rico' can be annulled at any moment by an act of the United States Congress. The electoral right of Puerto Ricans can be withdrawn as can the court system and all existing Puerto Rican agencies. In their stead could be placed a Lieutenant of the Army who could act as Mayor-Judge-Policeman. All that would be necessary for such a thing to happen would be a concurrent resolution or any other law repealing the Organic Act.


"Tomorrow I will initiate my campaign to force the United States to withdraw its armed forces from Puerto Rico at a large meeting in the City of Caguas.

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"We do not fear persecution by the United States. Our only desire is the independence of Puerto Rico, and we are going to bring that about as quickly as possible, cost what it will. The tactics to be used will be determined by the enemy of Puerto Rico, the United States."

  
Insular Police Headquarters  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that he took photographs of the following public meetings of the Nationalist Party at the places and on the dates indicated:


Ponce, Puerto Rico	March 21, 1948
Manatí, Puerto Rico	June 11, 1948
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	November 19, 1948
Arecibo, Puerto Rico	May 23, 1948
Manatí, Puerto Rico	June 11, 1949
Ponce, Puerto Rico	October 12, 1949
Fajardo, Puerto Rico	October 26, 1949

Photographs taken at these meetings are maintained in the files of the Insular Police and can be presented by  if necessary.

  
Insular Police Headquarters  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that he took photographs of the public meetings of the Nationalist Party at the places and on the dates indicated:

Onbo Rojo, Puerto Rico	April 8, 1948
Lares, Puerto Rico	September 23, 1948
Fajardo, Puerto Rico	October 26, 1948
Aguada, Puerto Rico	November 19, 1948
Ponce, Puerto Rico	March 21, 1949

Photographs taken by  are maintained in the files of the Insular Police and can be introduced into evidence by him, if necessary.

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[REDACTED]  
Insular Police Headquarters  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that he took photographs of public meetings of the Nationalist Party at the places and on the dates indicated below:

Ponce, Puerto Rico  
Santurce, Puerto Rico  
Lares, Puerto Rico

October 12, 1948  
April 16, 1949  
September 23, 1949

Photographs taken by [REDACTED] are maintained in the files of the Insular Police and can be introduced into evidence by [REDACTED] if necessary.

[REDACTED]  
Insular Police Headquarters  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that he took photographs of a public meeting of the Nationalist Party held at Guanica, Puerto Rico, on July 25, 1949. These photographs are maintained in the files of the Insular Police and can be introduced into evidence by [REDACTED] if necessary.

[REDACTED]  
Insular Police Headquarters  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that he took photographs of public meetings of the Nationalist Party held at Aguada and Arecibo, Puerto Rico, on November 19, 1949, and December 18, 1949, respectively. These photographs are maintained in the files of the Insular Police and can be introduced into evidence by [REDACTED] if necessary.

[REDACTED]  
Insular Police Headquarters  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that he photographed a public meeting of the Nationalist Party at Guanica, Puerto Rico, on July 25, 1948. Photographs taken by [REDACTED] are maintained in the files of the Insular Police of Puerto Rico and can be introduced into evidence by him, if necessary.

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Speeches

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(Confidential Informant T-3)  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that on December 20, 1947, he listened to a speech broadcast over Radio Station WJJP, Caguas, Puerto Rico, which was made by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS speaking at a Nationalist Party meeting in the Public Square at Caguas.

Can testify that he took shorthand notes of this speech during which the following statements were made by ALBIZU (translated from the Spanish):

"\*\*\* I greet all men and women of all the nations of the world, defenders of the independence of Puerto Rico, who demanded my freedom and that of my companions, and all the parliaments who raised their voices in protest against the enslavement of the liberating movement in Puerto Rico by an empire which in the twentieth century acts as a despot in the name of Democracy. \*\*\*

"Well, gentlemen, the hour has arrived for the United States to withdraw its forces from Puerto Rico. Half a century of abuses is enough. \*\*\*

"It is true their technical studies are advanced; but it is also certain that because of this they are the semi-barbarians of humanity. They are like the perverse man with a pistol in his hand who faces a defenseless man. It is necessary to attack him to keep him from using the pistol.

"We Puerto Ricans want peace for all the world, including the United States. We do not take the offensive against the United States with arms. But I do say that if the United States fires one shot in Puerto Rico we shall return many shots. That is the unalterable position, the calculated and severe position of patriotism. I have no hatred, bitterness or vengeance for the one who strangles us, because our blood is sacred and the blood of our enemies is sacred; because they are our brothers in humanity, but they do not have the right to murder their brothers.

"I want the Yankees born in the United States and those born here to know that the time has come for them to respect the independence of Puerto Rico.\*\*\*

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"Iriarte (Celestino Iriarte, President of the Puerto Rican Statehood Party) very proudly says, 'I am an American citizen.' I wish to tell him I don't dislike him because he is a Yankee. He has a right to be one, even though he was born in our country. I do not quarrel with him because he is a Yankee, because I am not at odds with the Yankees, as such. My dispute is with the Yankees, those born there as well as those born here, who wish to carry on their despotic rule in Puerto Rico.

"What I say to Iriarte - who is a perfect example of a man who disowns his country - is this: That he and all those who reside in Puerto Rico who consider themselves American citizens should stop trying to destroy the Puerto Rican nation, because if they don't we shall have to stop them. No one, whether born in Puerto Rico or not, has a right to destroy the Puerto Rican nation. Absolutely no one, and even less those who have disowned Puerto Rico. There are those here who talk against the colony, but in the next sentence they tell us, 'We are American citizens and we want annexation.' Well, what is annexation but statehood, which is the ultimate success of a colony.\*\*\*

"If Albizu could bring independence in a Yankee boat, then he would say, here it is. Albizu likes a life dedicated to love, to study and to kindness. I would like to live a tranquil life, and meditate on eternal things. But Albizu was born into a slave people, and he cannot be calm even though the United States offers him all the privileges that the United States can offer one born in its own country.\*\*\*

"We should be frank with our Yankee enemies, and tell them to their faces, 'You are our enemies. Get out of our country.'\*\*\*

"They tell me there are better highways. For whom? For the troops of the United States so that they can cross in a moment and crush the Puerto Ricans. They have allowed a program to be followed so that the Jibaro now has two instead of one loaf of bread a week; but Puerto Rico cannot die of hunger, because the Yankees need workmen so they can raise buildings in 24 hours; for its troops; to build luxurious suburbs for its officialdom; to open fields and mountains for its artillery; to take our valleys for military camps; our great bays for its fleet. And Muñoz Marin (Luis Muñoz Marin, Governor of Puerto Rico) is the foreman that the Yankees have selected to keep the slaves happy.

"I tell Muñoz Marin to stop this insolence in saying that there is democracy in Puerto Rico, because it is disrespectful. Yes, he has

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lest the power of speech, so let him shut up, and not talk nonsense. It seems he has lost his mind, for in Puerto Rico what exists is a bloody despotism.

"Muñoz Marin has lost his mind if he says that there is a democracy here. It is supreme insolence to say that to our people. Let him stop being an instrument of destruction for the Puerto Rican nation. We shall stop him if necessary. Let him define himself - is he a Yankee or a Puerto Rican? \*\*\*

"I want you, Gentleman, to know that the hour of decision has arrived for the Puerto Ricans. The hour to be Puerto Ricans. That is the call that I repeat to all of you."

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, January 11, 1948, and heard Subject make a public speech, portions of which are set out below. This speech was broadcast over the radio stations at Mayaguez, Ponce and Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

b7c [REDACTED] Insular Police, can introduce the recordings of this speech which were made by the Communications Division of the Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico:

"It is a mission of nationalism to always be in the front attacking the Yankee collaborators."

"With what right do you, the Yankee Congress, dare legislate in order to force the Puerto Ricans to go fight and sacrifice their lives. Why don't Puerto Rican mothers teach rebellion to their sons so they will resist serving in the army of despotism."

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present in Ponce, Puerto Rico, February 1, 1948, and heard the subject make a public speech, portions of which are set out below:

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"Those rich Puerto Ricans that place the Yankee flag over their houses so that their children will grow in slavery some day when the empire calls your son to war you will have to go to a doctor so that your son has some physical defect and he will be placed in 4-F."

"The elections are a mockery. No Puerto Rican should register to vote because in one section of the registration petition you have to swear that you are an American citizen and if you are an American, you can be recruited for the Army."

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Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present in Ponce, Puerto Rico, March 21, 1948, and that they heard the subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below.

(T-3  
San Juan, P. R.)

(S)(M)  
Can produce the stenographic notes which he took of this speech.

"The world and the United States know that if they want to maintain themselves as supreme despots of our country, they give us the right to be the arbitrators of the destiny of the United States.

"If the United States persists in perpetuating in maintaining its despotism over the honor and independence of Puerto Rico, we, the Puerto Ricans, shall always reserve the right to destroy them any place.

"Why is a third war on in Puerto Rico? Because the despot, the United States, in 2 world wars has imposed on the Puerto Ricans compulsory military service.

"We should stop that government, and for many the steps that the youth of the university have taken to publicly swear that they will not register for any military service and that they will resist all compulsory military training if any attempt should be made to impose it upon them is a decisive step.

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"Here all those that present themselves to serve in any recruiting board should be shot if necessary.

"We should dissolve by force if necessary all institutions that do not cooperate actively towards the independence of Puerto Rico.


  
Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present in Cabo Rojo April 8, 1948, and heard the subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out as follows:

"I do not understand how we can remain insensible to a power which has us enslaved. There is need to defy it with arms."

"If the Yankees force us to take up arms, it gives us, the Puerto Ricans, the right to destroy them. That liberty we must maintain if necessary with arms in the hands.

"The Yankees want the Puerto Ricans to put on the uniform and fight against the Russians. I say to the Puerto Rican fathers and mothers, don't let your sons go fight for a nation that isn't theirs."

  
Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico  
and  
JACK WEST  
Special Agent, FBI  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present at Plaza Barcelo, Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico, April 16, 1948, and heard the subject deliver a public speech, parts of which are set out below. This speech was radio-broadcast over Station WITN, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

NEIL POWELL, FBI, can produce recordings of the speech which were made and are maintained in the FBI Office, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

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"It is well that the United States should know that we Puerto Ricans are in possession of our rights and that they, the Yankees, have no rights, not even to be present among us. Every attempt to exercise power in Puerto Rico under the flag of the United States is a crime against human liberty and an assault against the liberty of Puerto Rico. Every Puerto Rican who serves as an instrument of the despotism of the United States is an accomplice in crime of that country. Here, nobody has a right to exercise any power in the name of the United States, neither the Governors, nor the colonial legislature, nor the colonial courts, nor the colonial police, nor any foreign army, navy, or air force,

"Youth rose with the sacrosanct flag of the fatherland at the right hand and their heart well placed on the left. Unarmed to defy the force of despotism. The entire nation saw and was affected by this action. The slaves at the service of despotism also arose to condemn that youth. The time of armed revolution is now. This is the hour--this is the hour. The hour for the independence of Puerto Rico is here. I invite you to put yourselves in the vanguard of the cause of liberty and independence of Puerto Rico.

"The Yankee flag interests us only as a war trophy.

"The war between the United States and Puerto Rico goes on and the third world war will begin when the bill is passed to impose compulsory military service in Puerto Rico. Every mother and father in Puerto Rico, rich or poor, should resist the efforts of those men in Jurutungo (meaning U. S.) to tear their sons from their breasts to be killed or made into assassins.

"The United States is here by force. Soon we will find the way of throwing them out also by force.

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

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Can testify that they were in Isabela, Puerto Rico, May 9, 1948, and heard the subject give a public speech, parts of which are set out below:

[REDACTED] Insular Police, San Juan, can produce recordings of this speech which were cut by the Communications Division, Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico:

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"The Government of the United States is the vilest known in the history of the world. We have not yet entered the field of violence. If it is necessary we shall enter the field of violence.

"These people have come here to establish military conscription and to take the sons away from their mothers to go fight for despotism, not only in Puerto Rico but in all parts of the world.

"The liberating movement of Puerto Rico incarnated in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has told us that we should not cooperate with them. We should boycott all cities, legislators, and public offices.

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[REDACTED]

Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present in Manati, Puerto Rico, June 11, 1948, and heard subject make a public speech, excerpts from which are set out below. This speech was radio-broadcast over Station WNEL San Juan and other radio stations in Ponce, Arecibo and Mayaguez.

ASAC JACK WEST and NEIL POWELL, FBI, San Juan, can produce recordings of this speech which were made and are being retained in the San Juan Office of the FBI.

"I should say once and for always that the Yankees have no right here. The Yankees in Puerto Rico are invaders. Yankees in Puerto Rico have to become accustomed to the idea of leaving Puerto Rico. The Yankees are the parasites that live off the blood of these people, deceiving them every four years to steal from them, to deride them, to enter castles and poison themselves with morphine and rum. All that drove of beasts, some born on our soil and others imported, also have to get used to the idea that they do not belong to Puerto Rico; that they have no right to be in Puerto Rico. The Yankees have one duty and that is to leave Puerto Rico.

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"Peace between the United States and Puerto Rico will be made the day the United States recognizes the independence of Puerto Rico. We are living in total war and we are a victim of the military power of the United States. The United States has made all kinds of war against us since the bombardment of San Juan without prior notice in violation of all international rights, killing innocent people, sterilization of our women, injecting cancerous emulsions into our women, systematically spreading tuberculosis in Puerto Rico to kill the people of Puerto Rico.

"Democracy, democracy, peace, democracy--Yes, that is the cry of the Popular Party. I say to those gentlemen that they are playing with the rights of the nation and that nothing will save them. The moment the nation is constituted under its sovereignty and its flag, they will be taken before the bench, accused of high treason, and executed by the people."

"I say to the Government of the United States that we are not defenseless, not one man or woman here is. No people were born defenseless. The war that the United States has loosed against Puerto Rico in a cruel form gives us, the Puerto Ricans, the right to make war against the United States.

"We say to the Yankees not to expect any cooperation from us of any kind to enslave one Puerto Rican. If a Puerto Rican violates a law in Puerto Rico no Yankee court in Puerto Rico has a right to try him. All the courts in Puerto Rico are Yankee courts. There is no legitimate authority in Puerto Rico. Since the Yankees have no jurisdiction over Puerto Rico, they do not have a legitimate right over any Puerto Rican.

"We say to our people: You want to do something in your own defense--don't register, don't vote.

"I want to repeat that no threat which may be perpetrated by agents of the United States in Puerto Rico or outside of Puerto Rico against the Puerto Rican nation or against my person will remain unpunished. The United States is playing a dangerous game. Here, no one has any right outside of ourselves. We have the right to resist that transgression with arms if possible."

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Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

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SJ 3-1

Can testify that they were present in Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 25, 1948, and heard the subject give a public speech, parts of which are set out below. This speech was broadcast over Station WCMN, Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

Special Agent LOUIS A. MUNOZ, FBI, can introduce recordings of the speech which were made and are being kept in the San Juan FBI Office.

"I tell the United States to do justice to our country and to recognize our independence and that it is their duty to retire from our shores. I warn you that if they do not leave, they are giving us the right to dictate the death sentence over them.

"Our country is past speeches and it is necessary to set an example. It is necessary to put aside all Yankee intimidation.

"It is the hour of our country and the hour of the United States. It is the hour of our independence and the hour of the extermination of the United States if they insist in their policies of trying to enslave the world, and especially Puerto Rico.

"I warn the United States that after 50 years of continuous war we have the right of defense. Defensive war is the only legitimate war that men knows. I tell my countrymen that they cannot renounce any defense of their own as individuals or as patriots. It is in the hands of the United States if it is to be resolved by peaceful means, and it is in the hands of the United States if it is to be resolved by war.

"The zero hour is here. The 30th of August. The third world war has begun for Puerto Rico.

"The only duty they have is to leave Puerto Rico. We want nothing from them. I tell them if they don't do it, it gives us the right to sentence them to death."

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Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present in Lares, Puerto Rico, on September 23, 1948, and heard the subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below.

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"If the Yankees think they are going to intimidate Nationalism, they are very mistaken.

"I say to the United States that they are strong but that they are not immune to death.

"We have to entrench ourselves to defend ourselves against this foreign despotism. This country has to arm itself to the teeth with a machete, with a stick, with a stake, with whatever can be found."

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Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify they were present in Ponce, Puerto Rico, October 12, 1948, and heard subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below. This speech was broadcast over Station WCMN, Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

NEIL POWELL, FBI, can introduce recordings of this speech which were made and are being retained in the San Juan FBI Office.

"The body cannot be strong if the foot is sick. There cannot be peace in the world if a people is afflicted. We have to arise against the evil which comes from without and the evil that comes from within. There is need to eliminate all that is rotten in our society. We have to close ranks, to drown in the seas, and hold the advance of all barbarious waves that want to penetrate into our country.

"We have to affirm that we have to govern this country. If the foreign despotism wants to establish its power we must tear it down by force.

"If the enemy raises one finger to point to us, we shall repulse it with a bullet.

"Remain in your homes and in that silence hold tight to your weapons, if necessary to clear from our soil those that want to destroy us."

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Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

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Can testify they were present November 19, 1948, at Rio Piedras and that they heard subject deliver a public speech, parts of which are set out below:

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Insular Police, can introduce the recordings of this speech which were cut by the communications division of the Insular Police, San Juan.

"You were born a male for some reason. The one who allows himself to be struck by a man and does not strike back with all his strength in his heart does not have the right to exist. The one who raises his hand against you, punish him with death. That is why God has placed dignity in your face so that you may kill the one who touches it.

"It is time for youth to arise and for Puerto Rican women to spurn cowards.

"We have to secure our independence like Indonesia did: With weapons in our hands.

"The Independence Party has not dared to make a statement in regard to Selective Service in Puerto Rico. If you want to overthrow that slavery in Puerto Rico, don't cooperate with them, nor with that mission that is made to destroy us every four years.

"The atom bomb is the terror of the United States. Here in Puerto Rico is an atomic bomb. If the United States wishes to survive it will have to respect us.

"The United States is the only empire that has dared to impose compulsory military service on the colonies. I invite the Populares and the Independentists' leaders to make a pronouncement concerning Selective Service. I warn the United States that its days are numbered.

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"Raise your hearts on high. We see a vision of Columbus on our beaches. Forging a union in our country we can throw out and kill all the bad ones who get in our way while obtaining the liberty of our country."

[REDACTED]

Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify that they were present in Jayuya, Puerto Rico, November 28, 1948, and heard the Subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below:

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"There I found a group of frightened men and for that reason I spoke to the women of Vieques and I told them: I see that your men do not honor the soil on which they were born nor the families, nor the fatherland. Because if they loved their country more, the enemy wouldn't pass unless it passed over their bodies."

[REDACTED]

Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify they were present in Ponce, Puerto Rico, March 21, 1949, and heard subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below. This speech was radio-broadcast over stations WPRP, WCMN in Arecibo and WITA in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

RALPH BUTLER, FBI, can introduce recordings of this speech which were made and are being retained in the San Juan FBI Office:

"I advise MUNOZ MARIN and TRUMAN and all the bandits who wish to impose tyranny on Puerto Ricans that the patience of this country is running out. I advise those gentlemen that the investigation of where the most humble of the Nationalists eat and work is something that has got to cease, and I advise them that the matter of 40 detectives following behind ALBIZU CAMPOS, even to the toilet, is going to stop some day. I advise Colonel ROIG to be ready for that day. Yes, and I advise MUNOZ MARIN to be ready for that day, and also President

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TRUMAN, who sends those here to carry on the tyranny of the United States. One day our patience will end and the situation is going to be a little delicate. Yes, you will see much shooting here."

[REDACTED]

Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify they were in Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, April 8, 1949, and that they heard subject make a public speech, a part of which is set out below.

Special Agent WILLIAM G. FRIEDMANN, FBI, San Juan, can introduce recordings of this speech which were made and are being retained in the San Juan FBI Office:

"We shall all arise with pistols and daggers in our hands to make the fatherland.

b7c

"Walking and traveling over these soils are men and women who are placing the Puerto Rican nation on public auction, and what do those people deserve? They deserve to be dead. If the soul of a child be great, greater is the emancipation of the fatherland.

"He who does not arise pistol in hand or dagger, or with just an empty fist should die, and is not worthy of having been born in this country."

[REDACTED]

Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify they were in Manati, Puerto Rico, June 11, 1949, and heard subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below. This speech was radio broadcast over Station WCMN-Arecibo and WITA in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED] Insular Police, San Juan, can produce recordings of this speech made by the Communications Division of the Insular Police;

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"If we the Nationalists had the power, we would liberate all humanity. It is cowardly to attack a despotism which cannot defend itself. Here there is need to attack the despotism of the United States. Here we shall never lower our guard.

"The slave has to serve his master with his life and has to kill for his master in any manner. That is why compulsory military service exists in Puerto Rico.

"What constitution has Puerto Rico? What independence has Puerto Rico for a constitution? None. Let those men who are imprisoning all the Puerto Ricans be careful for some day there shall rise here a court of justice. The court of justice of Puerto Rico and there in the shadows of justice, they shall be guilty of high treason and shall be executed."

b7c

 Insular Police,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify they were in Guanica, Puerto Rico, July 25, 1949, and heard subject deliver a public speech, parts of which are set out below:

"That force of the United States that disembarked in Guanica 51 years ago wants to impose by force compulsory military service in Puerto Rico. The military service signifies cessation of all rights. Slavery wants to be imposed upon a nation of 2,500,000 inhabitants.

"They want to recruit us by force and the one who resists, to jail. Eight Nationalists are already in prison in the United States for refusing to register for compulsory service. With what right does a bandit come to place a hand on a Puerto Rican and tell him: Enlist in the Army of the United States. Who has the right or authority in Puerto Rico to represent the United States? No one. Neither police nor prosecutor, nor judges, nor elected governors. No one has been given the right to impose upon the Puerto Rican the will of the United States empire.

"Blessed are those who were born under the slavery of the United States. Because it is they who have the right to drive the

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

dagger to cut the heart of the Yankees. The only authority that shall be exercised in Puerto Rico has to be the free and sovereign republic of Puerto Rico.

"Democracy according to the way the Yankees portray it in Puerto Rico is a good leader but we say it is a monster. It devours everything. That is why we arise against that power and that is why we shall arise against any foreign power that wants to establish itself in Puerto Rico.

"Each grain of sand that is on that beach is sacred and we are obligated to defend it. With what right do they mobilize your sons for the armed forces of the United States? Who has a right here to recruit the boys of Guanica to send them to be killed?"

[REDACTED]

Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

b7C

Can testify they were in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, September 22, 1949, and heard subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below. This speech was radio-broadcast over Station WMB, Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED]

Insular Police, San Juan, can introduce the recordings of this speech which were cut by the Communications Division of the Insular Police, San Juan.

"In order to wash out slavery in all the world, much blood has to run--much blood through the use of arms.

"Listen, Puerto Rican mothers--Why do you want those millions if your sons can be taken at any moment to establish the despotism of the United States in any part of the world--to kill the innocent in any part of the world, to impose the tyranny of the United States. There are eight Nationalists who are imprisoned in the United States. There is no other way but the path of heroism and sacrifice.

"The sharpened machete symbolizes the salvation of this country."

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 Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify they were in Lares, Puerto Rico, September 23, 1949, and heard subject make a public speech, a part of which is set out below.

b7C  
"The struggle initiated 81 years ago against the mother country, Spain, for the independence of Puerto Rico, continues. The Nationalist Party is going to dynamite the United States. It is going to throw out the United States. The Yankees have killed many Puerto Ricans. They want to destroy us by evil methods and in human justice we have the right to destroy them. The right is ours and they are the culprits. The time will come in which that right will be exercised. Here, the only subversive is the Government of the United States and all its agents. They are the ones who want to destroy life. They want to kill all of us with diseases, vaccinations, and by starvation. Some day they are going to pay with their lives, with their own existence. There have been greater empires than the United States--more powerful. Today they are ashes. It may be that before long the North American plague will be a memory. It may be that this could happen within the year--within two.

"Cowards are all alike. The time arrives when justice, arms are weak, routs the giants. Here will be sung another great Te Deum. We shall sing that Te Deum but it has to be preceded by a struggle with arms, with all that is necessary to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico."

 Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Can testify they were in Aguada, Puerto Rico, November 19, 1949, and heard subject deliver a public speech, parts of which are set out below:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Because we kneel and are humble, we are not going to let ourselves be trampled over. Puerto Rico has to be respected as a nationality. The great empire of the United States has spread itself over Puerto Rico. That empire is a rampant eagle. Its cross is the cross of paganism. The Yankees imitate the Roman empire in everything. Its symbols are emblems of pagans. They do not respect anyone. But we are going to stop that nation at the point of a pistol.

"Our flag shall rise against all kind of tyranny. Our day of justice will arrive. All that sounds like a Yankee shall have its punishment. All that is Yankee smells of tyranny.

"The Yankees make great propaganda with their atomic bomb but we, the Puerto Ricans, shall make ourselves respected. Force likes force. Well, we shall apply it to them."

[REDACTED]

Insular Police  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

b7C

Can testify they were present in Arecibo, Puerto Rico, December 18, 1949, and heard subject make a public speech, parts of which are set out below. This speech was broadcast over the local radio station in Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED] Insular Police, San Juan, can introduce the recordings of this speech which were cut by the Communications Division of the Insular Police;

"You here have no other right but to pay taxes and to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or penalty or imprisonment or exile, to go and die in the cold of Alaska, if necessary, to defend the tyranny of the United States. That is your duty. From that there is no one who can save you, if you do not arise like patriots with arms in your hands to defend your personal and material rights.

"The newspapers are controlled by the United Press and Associated Press--all Yankee agencies. Of course, they are patriots. We shouldn't blame them. They are not like our journalists who do not defend the interests of their country with cloak and sword.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



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"We have arrived at the crucial year of our history. All this immense labor has cost much sacrifice and much money. It is the Puerto Ricans who have to sustain the liberating movement. The Puerto Ricans cannot go to the foreigners and ask for anything, nor can they expect anything from their executioners nor the degenerates of Puerto Rico. It is the duty of all born in this country to contribute with his life and property towards the independence of Puerto Rico. I expect that no one will fail. You have to arise as one soul and body and make your acquired rights a reality. You have to move like human beings; like a civilized nation; like a nation of honor, valor, and sacrifice; that is our eternal dilemma and that is the salvation of our country."

#### V. CRIMINAL RECORD

The following is the identification record of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, FBI No. 4232070, as received from the Identification Division of the Bureau:

As PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, No. 51298, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia; June 8, 1937; conspiracy, Sedition and inciting insurrection; 6-4-37, sentenced 6 years, discharged by expiration of sentence June 3, 1943.

#### VI. DESCRIPTION

The following is a description of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS:

Name:	PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
Age:	58
Date of Birth:	September 20, 1891
Place of Birth:	Ponce, Puerto Rico
Nationality:	U. S. A. (Puerto Rican)
Race:	Negro (mulatto)
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	140 pounds (approximately)
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Residence:	Second floor, 156 Sol Street, San Juan, Puerto Rico
Education:	University of Vermont; A. B. and C. E. Degrees, 1917, and LLB Degree, 1921, Harvard University; French Military Mission in U. S.; Military Academy of Massachusetts

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Military Service:

U. S. Army, May, 1917, commissioned  
First Lieutenant, and discharged  
in April 1918.

Marital Status:

Married

Relatives:

LAURA MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS  
(Doctor of Natural Sciences,  
Harvard), Peruvian, wife  
ROSA ALBIZU MENESES, daughter, both  
156 Sol Street, San Juan, Puerto  
Rico

~~PEDRO ALBIZU MENESES~~, son  
~~LAURA ALBIZU CAMPOS MENESES DE~~  
~~MENESES~~, daughter

FBI No.:

4232070

Occupation:

President of Nationalist Party of  
Puerto Rico

Scars and Marks:

Irregular cut scar and sur. scar  
center forehead; sur. scar third  
joint right ring outer

Fingerprint classifica-  
tion:

17	15	R	OII		Ref.	31	15	31
	29	R	OIO	16		29	31	31

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In reference to the testimony given by T-2 on pages 8 and 9 under date of March 23, 1948, the following are pertinent circumstances which were not set out in the details of this report in order to prevent possible identity of the informant: (X)(u)

There were no other witnesses present at the time that ALBIZU made these statements to T-2 [REDACTED] in San Juan on March 23, 1948. These statements were made to the informant in the Spanish language and according to the informant ALBIZU never again referred to this matter to him. (X)(u)

It is pointed out that the use of the testimony of [REDACTED] would destroy his future utility and possibly jeopardize his safety. (X)(u)

This is a joint report of Special Agent ARNOLD D. ORRANTIA and the writer. Material up to and including the Caguas, Puerto Rico, speech on December 20, 1947, was dictated by the writer. The balance of the report was dictated by Special Agent ORRANTIA.

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INFORMANT PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2,  
b7D

T-1 [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau.  
T-2 [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau.  
T-3 [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

(X)(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3-6-50

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.  
(Bufile 105-11898)

1 37352

Rebulet 3-1-50.

Investigative report presently under preparation and will be forwarded to the Bureau in the very near future.

RJA:LVM  
3-1ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 5/26/81 BY 2842 PMV/BTS/RUS  
6/28/86 SP-1 AG/RUS C#264006

RECORDED - 53

105-11898-204

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151  
12950

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has advised that he recently learned from MARIO CANEVARO, who is a member of the INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, that a rumor is in circulation among Puerto Rican elements in New York to the effect that PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS is contemplating a secret trip to New York.

According to the informant, CANEVARO was of the opinion that ALBIZU-CAMPOS may wish to "vanish" one of these days and, in order to elude the vigilance of the FBI and of the Puerto Rican Secret Police, will try to make believe that he has left Puerto Rico.

[REDACTED] discussed this rumor with LORENZO PINEIRO, head of the INDEPENDENCE PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, who dismissed the story as far-fetched.

The informant has found no confirmation of the rumor among Nationalist Party elements in New York City.

The foregoing is for the information of the Bureau and of the San Juan Office.

2 cc San Juan (Air Mail)  
cc NY 100-7689 (Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico)

VAL:EEP  
100-47403

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/26/81 BY 2842 PMV/PRO/KLS  
6/23/86 SP-1 AB/RUC C# 264006

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INDEXED - 39

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN JUAN, P.R.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1-26-50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1-14-50 to 1-31-50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT J. ARSHN</b>
TITLE <b>PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>OVERTHROW OR DESTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT - SPONSORING INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b>

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*yes*  
*17.6. removed for*  
*which it belongs*  
*to Secret Service.*  
*11-1-50*

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS continues to function as President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. Resides at Nationalist Party Headquarters 156 Sol Street, San Juan. During period of report presided at closed meetings of Party leaders, annual Assembly of Party, December 18, 1949 and was principal speaker at public meetings held by the Party in various towns throughout the Island. Has attacked Insular and Federal Governments, colonial status of Puerto Rico, use of B.C.G. inoculations, Selective Service for Puerto Ricans, and has made extensive drives for funds. Reliable sources state ALBIZU not in good health and needs rest frequently. He has been under constant surveillance by Insular Police during period of report.

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1 JAL/BJL*  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW *5/26/91*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DECLASSIFIED BY *SP-1 JAL/BJL*  
*6/23/86*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <i>115-11799-206</i>		RECORDED <i>24</i> INDEXED <i>24</i>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑥ - Bureau 1 - G-2, USAFANT, San Juan 1 - ONI, LOND, San Juan 1 - OSI, Ramey Air Base 3 - San Juan <i>340</i> <i>1 JUN 6 1950</i>	APR 29 1950 <i>[Signature]</i>		EX-64

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DETAILS:

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS ADDRESS

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS resides at 156 Sol Street, second floor, San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Headquarters of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, according to reliable Confidential Informant T-1 and the Internal (u) Security Squad, Insular Police. He continues to function as President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. This is his sole occupation. As previously reported subject had purchased a two-bedroom frame house in Barrio Cupey outside of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] of the Internal Security Squad, advised that the widow who was residing in this house at the time it was purchased has continued to refuse to move and the Party has been unable to take possession and make the repairs necessary before ALBIZU can occupy it.

ALBIZU, according to reports of the Internal Security, Insular Police, on occasions spends a few days visiting in Jayuya, Puerto Rico, residing in the home of BLANCA CANALES TORRESOLA or the house of ALFREDO PLATET.

CLOSED MEETINGS

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on July 10, 1949 a meeting was held at the Nationalist Headquarters, 156 Sol Street, to which delegates of the National Board, the presidents, treasurers and secretaries of the local boards were invited. The subject presided over this meeting. His principal discussion was regarding the international situation, the work which the Nationalist Party was doing at the Havana Conference and other international conferences and ended up by requesting additional funds for Party activities. Following a discussion of finances by JULIO DE SANTIAGO, the subject retired to his bedroom apparently ill and the rest of the meeting was handled by the Vice President, JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ (S)(u)

Additional closed meetings of the Party were held of officials of local boards and delegates to the National Board all at Nationalist Party Headquarters on November 27, 1949 and January 15, 1950. (S)(u)

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Confidential Informant T-1, a reliable informant, advised on October 25, 1949, that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had appointed several money collecting commissions for the purpose of raising several thousand dollars to keep the Party functioning. The Party planned a series of press and radio releases to stimulate public contributions. At the closed meeting on November 27, 1949, T-1 reported that ALBIZU stated that the Nationalist Party is making real progress in the emancipation of Puerto Rico and that this movement must not be permitted to lag for lack of money. (X)(u)

At the November 27th meeting JULIO DE SANTIAGO, Treasurer, reported that \$12 had been collected during the drive from November 1st to 27th. Of this money ALBIZU gave the sum of \$12 to ISOLINA RONDON to pay a florist bill of long standing and \$50 to JULIO DE SANTIAGO for Party debts. He kept \$550 for himself. Informant stated that within the past ten days ALBIZU had acquired a General Electric, 10 foot, two-door refrigerator which retails in San Juan for approximately \$550. (X)(u)

The Insular Police surveillance report of ALBIZU reflected that on November 18, 1949, he was seen going from Party Headquarters, 156 Sol Street, to the General Electric store located on Allen Street. JULIO DE SANTIAGO advised the informant that he could not continue as Party Treasurer in face of ALBIZU's refusal to make funds of the Party available to meet the Parties' obligations. (X)(u)

GENERAL ANNUAL ASSEMBLY  
NATIONALIST PARTY--DECEMBER 18, 1949

[Confidential Informant T-1 advised on December 7, 1949, that a circular letter dated December 5, 1949 had been sent by JULIO RAMON DEL RIO, the Secretary General of the Nationalist Party, to all Presidents of the Municipal Boards of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico announcing the General Annual Assembly of the Party to be held in the Navas theatre, Arecibo, Puerto Rico on December 18, 1949. Announcements of this meeting were also made by the Secretary General of the Party and published in the newspaper, "EL IMPARCIAL" and "EL MUNDO" on December 9, 1949. (X)(u)

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b7c On December 19, 1949, [REDACTED] Internal Security Squad, Insular Police of Puerto Rico, submitted the following report of the above meeting based upon information obtained by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who were eye witnesses at the meeting:

The Assembly opened at 9:30 a.m. with approximately 500 persons gathered in the Navas theatre. ALBIZU began his speech over Station WCMN. He dealt principally with federal reservations in Puerto Rico and the lack of authority of the United States to have such bases. Before recessing the Assembly for lunch following the termination of his speech at 11:30 a.m. he appointed a Nominations Committee, Resolutions Committee and a Finance Committee. At 3:30 p.m. the President of the Nominations Committee, PEDRO JULISES PABON, took the floor and submitted to the Assembly the names of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS as President; JACINTO RIVERA PEREZ as Vice President; and RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO as Treasurer General. The subject submitted these names to the Assembly and they were unanimously elected to the positions named.

After announcing the new executives, ALBIZU addressed the gathering in an angry voice along these lines:

"I accuse the Nationalists of Puerto Rico, you, here today, of being a group of indifferent ones toward the liberating movement. You are doing nothing. The liberating movement can expect nothing from the patriots if they are not disposed to sacrifice their lives and give up their finances for the Party. I have to announce that the national treasury is broke. There is no money. It isn't that JULIO DE SANTIAGO has done a bad job. He has written letters, sent telegrams, but you with your apathy and indifference have caused him to fail. You cannot imagine how much that man has suffered. The Party has no funds. The Nationalist Party needs great sums of money. You cannot expect that the enemies of independence will supply that money. What we need is not \$3,000 or \$4,000. The liberating movement needs hundreds of thousands of dollars. I cannot continue carrying out my duties and incurring personal obligations. You yourselves have placed this responsibility upon me.

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"I ask you to help me and to remove this burden from me. Now I am old; now I don't have the health nor the physical vitality of before. I am sick. In spite of that, you do not worry yourselves to assist me with material aid. This movement needs to be rejuvenated. Those old ones who do not wish to cooperate who are always putting up excuses in order to evade their obligations to the cause; those who do not wish to cooperate and who continue their insolence are going to be put out of the Party. They should leave right now.

"At this moment, ALBIZU shouted: "Rise, all who feel themselves true Nationalists! Raise your right hand, all who are disposed to sacrifice their lives and divest themselves of their finances defending the cause--those who are disposed to die for this movement which must continue over the bones of ALBIZU CALIPOS. Now that you have made that oath, you may sit down, but remember this: I want no more oaths if you are not disposed to comply with them. I will tell you this. When I assign a mission to you I do not want you to come to San Juan to say that you cannot carry it out. It will be very hard on those who do that. I am not willing to wait any more or to tolerate anything further. We are through with the 'Ay Bendito.'

"And you old ones who feel that because you come to the meetings and assemblies of the Party you are graduate patriots--patriots of where? To be a patriot you must sacrifice yourself--you must give your life; you must give your money. Which of the old ones have done what SUREZ DIAZ did at the age of eighteen years when he lost his life defending his country on the very steps of the capitol? Which of you has done that which LOPEZ ANTONGIORGI did when only twenty years of age he confronted the enemy bullets of the empire? He who is insensible to slavery must not remain in this Party. All the old ones who do not serve and who do not wish to give way to youth must get out. Here, we do not want egotists or conceited ones and also, I wish to tell you that those who were in the Federal prisons feel that because of that fact they are patriots and do not have to do anything. Those are the ones who must assume the leadership in sacrificing themselves.

"To defend liberty exposing your life is the most admirable and beautiful thing in the world. Our women, when they scorn the

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invader and traitors of our people, are worthy of being called daughters of MARLANA BRACETTI. The child who throws a rock at the head of the invader is a patriot. //

"I do not want to hear of those four or five cadets that are in some towns. The cadet corps must be made the most powerful army in Puerto Rico, ready for action. //

"I again remind you that the liberating movement cannot be carried on without money. The National Board decreed a national collection by the local boards and you have done nothing, disobeying the decree. Thus, we cannot continue and I warn you that that is going to terminate. Tomorrow, six hundred dollars are needed, and I tell you that the money must be in San Juan tomorrow without fail. I do not know how you are going to find it but that is your worry--not mine. We must file an appeal in the Court of Appeals of Boston on behalf of the six Nationalist prisoners (Selective Service). They must have it there immediately. That is the reason we need \$600 and I finish, saying that I want action. I want no more stories. Remember the oath that you just took."

(Confidential Informant T-1, a reliable Informant, advised that immediately prior to adjourning the Annual Assembly, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS announced that FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI was the new Secretary General of the Nationalist Party. MATOS PAOLI, a professor at the University of Puerto Rico, had just finished reading some of his poems at the time of this announcement. T-1 stated that PAOLI did not know prior to going to the meeting that ALBIZU intended to name him Secretary General of the Party and when he was first offered the position by ALBIZU he refused fearing he would jeopardize his position at the University of Puerto Rico. ALBIZU succeeded in persuading MATOS to take the job. (u)

#### PUBLIC SPEECHES

There are set out below the descriptions of the speeches made by the subject at various places in Puerto Rico on the dates indicated. Detailed information regarding the exact time, locale and occasions of these meetings is set out in the report on the Activities of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico during this period.

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Guanica, Puerto Rico, July 25, 1949

b7C In a report of Insular Police, Internal Security Squad, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] reported that they had heard the speech made by ALBIZU CAMPOS, parts of which are set out below:

"That force of the United States that disembarked in Guanica 51 years ago wants to impose by force compulsory military service in Puerto Rico. The military service signifies cessation of all rights. Slavery wants to be imposed upon a nation of 2,500,000 inhabitants.

"They want to recruit us by force and the one who resists, to jail. Eight Nationalists are already in prison in the United States for refusing to register for compulsory service. With what right does a bandit come to place a hand on a Puerto Rican and tell him: Enlist in the Army of the United States. Who has the right or authority in Puerto Rico to represent the United States? No one. Neither police nor prosecutor, nor judges, nor elected governors. No one has been given the right to impose upon the Puerto Rican the will of the United States empire.

"Blessed are those who were born under the slavery of the United States. Because it is they who have the right to drive the dagger to cut the heart of the Yankees. The only authority that shall be exercised in Puerto Rico has to be the free and sovereign republic of Puerto Rico.

"Democracy according to the way the Yankees portray it in Puerto Rico is a good leader but we say it is a monster. It devours everything. That is why we arise against that power and that is why we shall arise against any foreign power that wants to establish itself in Puerto Rico.

"Each grain of sand that is on that beach is sacred and we are obligated to defend it. With what right do they mobilize your sons for the armed forces of the United States? Who has a right here to recruit the boys of Guanica to send them to be killed?"

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He talked at length regarding the history of the landing of the United States troops in Puerto Rico and generally was critical of the United States Government.

Arecibo, Puerto Rico, September 22, 1949

The subject spoke over Radio Station WMB in Arecibo, according to the report received from Internal Security Squad, Insular Police. At this time, among other things he talked about the history of obtaining independence for Puerto Rico. He attacked the United States Government for permitting illness and malnutrition on the Island, and the Insular and Federal Government regimes. He also attacked compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans. Part of his speech is quoted below:

"In order to wash out slavery in all the world, much blood has to run--much blood through the use of arms. //

"Listen, Puerto Ricans mothers--why do you want those millions if your sons can be taken at any moment to establish the despotism of the United States in any part of the world--to kill the innocent in any part of the world, to impose the tyranny of the United States. There are eight Nationalists who are imprisoned in the United States. There is no other way but the path of heroism and sacrifice. //

"The sharpened machete symbolizes the salvation of this country." //

This speech was heard by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Internal Security Squad, Insular Police.

b7C

Lares, Puerto Rico, September 23, 1949

Report of [REDACTED] Insular Police, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico dated September 24, 1949, reflected that the Nationalist held a meeting commemorating the "Grito de Lares" (Cry of Lares) on the above date. In the morning Mass was held, the patriots' graves were decorated and in the afternoon speeches were given in which the subject was the principal speaker. ALBIZU talked of the history of Puerto Rico and

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the efforts made to obtain independence from the time of the "Cry of Lares" to the present. He stated that no one has the right to persecute Puerto Ricans. He attacked the Insular Police as a tool of the Yankees and the American Government for the use of valuable Puerto Rican land for military bases. Part of his speech is set out below:

"The struggle initiated 81 years ago against the mother country, Spain, for the independence of Puerto Rico, continues. The Nationalist Party is going to dynamite the United States. It is going to throw out the United States. The Yankees have killed many Puerto Ricans. They want to destroy us by evil methods and in human justice we have the right to destroy them. The right is ours and they are the culprits. The time will come in which that right will be exercised. Here, the only subversive is the Government of the United States and all its agents. They are the ones who want to destroy life. They want to kill all of us with diseases, vaccinations, and by starvation. Some day they are going to pay with their lives, with their own existence. There have been greater empires than the United States--more powerful. Today they are ashes. It may be that before long the North American plague will be a memory. It may be that this could happen within the year--within two."

"Cowards are all alike. The time arrives when justice, arms are weak, routs the giants. Here will be sung another great Te Deum. We shall sing that Te Deum but it has to be preceded by a struggle with arms, with all that is necessary to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico."

b7c were all present and heard the above speech.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, October 12, 1949

According to Insular Police reports and information from Confidential Informant T-1 on October 14, 1949, a meeting was held on October 12, 1949 at Ponce commemorating the "Dia de la Raza" (Day of the Race--or Columbus Day). The principal speaker was ALBIZU and his speech was broadcast over Radio Station WPRP of Ponce.

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ALBIZU spoke of the history of Christopher Columbus and his activities, of the fifty years of Yankee regime in which hunger had been utilized to hold the Island back. He criticized sterilization of women and the utilization of B.C.G. inoculation for tuberculosis as another method to destroy the Puerto Rican people, pointing out that the United States did not and would not use it on its own children. He called the United States flag the enemy of the Catholic Church and of christianity.

Fajardo, Puerto Rico, October 26, 1949

b7C By report dated October 27, 1949, [REDACTED] Internal Security Squad, advised that the Nationalist held a meeting commemorating the birth date of General ANTONIO VALERO DE BERNABE. This meeting began at 7:30 p.m. and the principal speaker was PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS who spoke at length regarding the history of the General, of what Puerto Rican patriots must do to obtain independence and criticized the United States Government for the use of the Island of Vieques by the United States Navy. He called Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN a tool of tyranny and attacked the Insular Health Program which includes B.C.G. inoculations.

Aguada, Puerto Rico, November 19, 1949

According to the report of [REDACTED] Insular Security Squad, Insular Police, the anniversary of Columbus' landing was held on November 19th by the Nationalist Party. ERNESTO CARDONA RUIZ, President of the Aguada Municipal Board, opened the meeting and introduced the subject who was the only other speaker on the program.

According to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Insular Police, who heard the speech, ALBIZU criticized the system of instruction utilized in the schools of Puerto Rico, criticized class distinction as practiced in the United States and Yankee imperialism. He dwelt at length on the history of the discovery of the Island and Columbus' trips. Part of his speech is set out below:

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"Because we kneel and are humble, we are not going to let ourselves be trampled over. Puerto Rico has to be respected as a nationality. The great empire of the United States has spread itself over Puerto Rico. That empire is a rampant eagle. Its cross is the cross of paganism. The Yankees imitate the Roman empire in everything. Its symbols are emblems of pagans. They do not respect anyone. But we are going to stop that nation at the point of a pistol.

"Our flag shall rise against all kind of tyranny. Our day of justice will arrive. All that sounds like a Yankee shall have its punishment. All that is Yankee smells of tyranny.

"The Yankees make great propaganda with their atomic bomb but we, the Puerto Ricans, shall make ourselves respected. Force likes force. Well, we shall apply it to them."

Arecibo, Puerto Rico, December 18, 1949

b7C

and [REDACTED] were present at the Annual Assembly when PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS made a public speech over the radio station at Arecibo, parts of which are set out below:

"You here have no other right but to pay taxes and to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or penalty or imprisonment or exile, to go and die in the cold of Alaska, if necessary, to defend the tyranny of the United States. That is your duty. From that there is no one who can save you, if you do not arise like patriots with arms in your hands to defend your personal and material rights.

"The newspapers are controlled by the United Press and Associated Press--all Yankee agencies. Of course, they are patriots. We shouldn't blame them. They are not like our journalists who do not defend the interests of their country with cloak and sword.

"We have arrived at the crucial year of our history. All this immense labor has cost much sacrifice and much money. It is the Puerto Ricans who have to sustain the liberating movement. The Puerto Ricans cannot go to the foreigners

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and ask for anything, nor can they expect anything from their executioners nor the degenerates of Puerto Rico. It is the duty of all born in this country to contribute with his life and property towards the independence of Puerto Rico. I expect that no one will fail. You have to arise as one soul and body and make your acquired rights a reality. You have to move like human beings; like a civilized nation; like a nation of honor, valor, and sacrifice; that is our eternal dilemma and that is the salvation of our country.

Utuaao, Puerto Rico, February 23, 1950

b7C

In a report of [redacted] dated February 24, 1950, the following details of the speech given by Don PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS were given. [redacted] and [redacted] were present:

ALBIZU CAMPOS stated that secret of the great figures of history was their humility and that the patriots did not need to resort to brute force. He attacked the B.C.G. inoculations for tuberculosis, the "scientific taxation" recently promulgated by the Insular Government, the high cost of water in some places in the Island and the coffee situation, and also the scarcity of coffee. He also attacked the visit of the high officials of the United States Government within recent months to the Island of Puerto Rico and the entertainment of these officials in La Forteleza (Governor's Mansion). He attacked the Insular Industrial Program of building factories for United States capitalists to operate tax free for twelve years.

ALBIZU stated "that the Yankees do not have the right to be the bosses of the people of Puerto Rico. . . Valor and dignity only are needed, neither money nor arms were. There are arms in the cuartel of the police. All these arms are yours bought with the quarter and half cents the Insular Government has collected--also the arms of the National Guard, all these arms are ours. A people full of valor and dignity cannot be overcome by an imperialist. He that does not wish to die must hide himself; there is nothing for those who look for salvation neither in arms nor in money. If you wish to be free, you must fight for it."

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Ponce, Puerto Rico, March 21, 1950

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By report dated March 23, 1950, [REDACTED] b7C  
Insular Police, advised that the Nationalist had celebrated a commem-  
oration of the "Ponce Massacre" on March 21, 1950.

A parade and a Mass were held and floral offerings placed on the graves of the men of that date. In the evening a meeting was held at which the principal speaker was PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. He stated that in the fight for liberty everything has to be sacrificed, for when liberty is conquered voluntary effort is necessary in order to keep it. "Thought of a revolutionary movement without sacrifice of blood is useless. Here we are meeting in memory of heroes and authentic martyrs, not of other countries, but of our land. Our heroes of Lares are in glory-- they fought the imperialist of the mother country" He called the massacre of Ponce in 1937 a brutal act of imperialism of the United States and attacked this incident and others in which Nationalists had been killed.

He generally criticized the United States and its activities in Puerto Rico. He ridiculed the Puerto Rican athletes' refusal to carry the Puerto Rican flag and to have La Borinquena (The Borinquen), a song, played in the Pan American Olympic Games, held recently in Guatemala. He gave an extensive history of the Olympic games and activities of the Grecian's activities for their country.

He attacked the Insular Government for the construction of the Caribe Hilton Hotel and the excessive expenses; for their "scientific taxation" and for the additional funds recently requested by Governor MUNOZ MARIN for the operation of the Governor's Mansion. He ended by praising women who fight for independence.

(Confidential Informant T-1 stated on July 29, 1949) that there were only about 25 cadets at the Guanica, Puerto Rico, public meeting on July 25, 1949; that ALBIZU was angry because there were so few and asked where the other cadets were. He stated that he wanted emphasis to be placed in the future on the presence of the cadets at public meetings despite any difficulties that may be encountered.

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(T-1 stated that on August 6, 1949, <sup>4(u)</sup> the Nationalist Party issued a circular to the Presidents of all the Nationalist Municipal Boards throughout Puerto Rico based upon ALBIZU's instructions to stimulate interest and to emphasize the importance of a show of cadets at public meetings of the Nationalist Party. This letter is as follows:

"The fact that a large portion of the population of Guanica attended the public protest held by Puerto Rican Nationalism on July 25, 1949, is due to the efforts, determination and interest of the President of the Municipal Junta of Guanica. However, the number of cadets taking part in the parade was extremely limited.

"More than one and one-half months in advance of September 23, the date on which the Liberating Movement will commemorate El Grito de Lares, a commemoration which must be imposing, and of national and international knowledge; and in compliance with instructions of the President, I am addressing you in this circular letter with the request that you initiate and put into effect the necessary steps and action in order that your Junta may secure the presence in Lares, on this historical date of no less than 12 well uniformed cadets in order that the parade of this group of our patriotic movement may be imposing.

"If you and the Board of Directors of the Nationalist Junta in your town are willing to do this you will be able to secure the presence in Lares of the above-mentioned number of cadets and also a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

"It is suggested that you call a meeting of the Nationalists in your municipality, and inform them of this matter, and request that each compatriot co-operate with you to the end that this matter be successful.

"For your own satisfaction, and evidence that in your city the Nationalist movement is well directed, organized and active, take immediate action in this matter. Your efforts, determination and action will make this successful.

"Yours for the triumph of the cause of the fatherland,

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/s/ JULIO RAMON DEL RIO  
/t/ JULIO RAMON DEL RIO  
Secretary General

of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico"

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS in the closed meeting of November 27, 1949, told all local board officials that he wanted the site of future public meetings to be properly decorated with flags, that music be furnished for the parade of cadets and that arrangements be made to have all possible cadets present and all possible people in attendance. (X)(u)

On December 30, 1949, T-1, a reliable Informant, advised that ALBIZU suffers from a heart condition; that ALBIZU must rest for days after making a speech. He recently reported that ALBIZU had stated he was not in good health and needed a rest very badly and was hoping to go to the country for an extensive period of time in order to rest adequately. (X)(u)

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that ALBIZU has continued to maintain frequent contact with the following officials of the Nationalist Party. (X)(u)

JULIO DE SANTIAGO, former Treasurer General  
FRANCISCO MATOS PAOLI, Present Secretary General  
JULIO RAMON DEL RIO, Former Secretary General  
R. L. URBINO DIAZ RACHECO, Present Treasurer General  
JUAN HERNANDEZ VALLE  
RAFAEL CANCEL RODRIGUEZ  
JUAN ALAMO DIAZ  
RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ

- P E N D I N G \* -

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LEAD PAGE

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THE SAN JUAN DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will follow and report activities of the subject.

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INFORMANT PAGE

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T-1

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(S)(u)

REFERENCE:

Bureau file ~~62-7721~~  
Report of Special Agent JACK WEST  
dated July 14, 1949, at San Juan,  
Puerto Rico

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS  
OVERTHROW OR DESTRUCTION OF THE  
GOVERNMENT: CONSPIRACY: INTERNAL  
SECURITY — N

DATE: June 7, 1950

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37351

Re New York letter dated April 28, 1950, concerning information that ALBIZU CAMPOS is planning a secret trip to New York.

[REDACTED] who is well acquainted with the leadership of the Nationalist Party, advised that there were no current plans for any trip to New York by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to his knowledge. He stated that ALBIZU CAMPOS does not desire to leave Puerto Rico because he does not wish to die or to be arrested away from the Island. [REDACTED] has previously reported that ALBIZU CAMPOS is not in good health and is constantly resting in preparation for appearances at public meetings and usually is compelled to spend considerable time in bed following public appearances. (S)(u)

RJA:rmc  
3-1

CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 Pm/BD/RS  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 5/26/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)  
DATE 11/22/91

6/23/86 SP-1 PG/RW

6264006

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EX-124

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11-2-50

FROM : SAC, San Juan

37350

SUBJECT: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS,  
OVERTHROW OR DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT, CONSPIRACY;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
(BUFILE 62-7521)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A copy of the report of SA JACK WEST dated February 8, 1950 at San Juan was given to the USA at San Juan on November 1, 1950. A current report in this case will be prepared immediately.

ACS:MAM

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/26/81 BY 2843 PMU/RTJ/RU  
6/23/86 SP-1 AG/RU C#264006

G. I. R. -7

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Justy  
FBI

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